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tried to find the common cause of each kind respectively of familiar dreams.' He therefore set himself to investigate the subject, with the present volume as a result.

The valuable part of the work, to the psychologist, is the long (over 100 pp.) chapter on the Classification of the More Frequent Dreams. For the rest, the book is avowedly 'popular;' and the chapters on 'What Science has to Say about Dreams,' 'Their Association with Ideas of Immortality,' 'Divinations from Dreams' and 'Interpretations' are slight and sketchy. The two concluding chapters deal with the topics mentioned in the sub-title.

Facts and Comments. By HERBERT SPENCER. New York, D. Apple- & Co., 1902. pp. viii, 292. Price \$1.20.

"During the years spent in writing various systematic works," says the author in his Preface, "there have from time to time arisen ideas not fitted for incorporation in them. Many of these have found places in articles published in reviews, and are now collected together in the three volumes of my essays. But there remain a number which have not yet found expression: some of them relatively trivial, some of more interest, and some which I think are important. I have felt reluctant to let these pass unrecorded, and hence during the last two years, at intervals now long and now short, have set them down in the following pages. Possibly in a second edition I shall make some small additions, but, be this as it may, the volume herewith issued I can say with certainty will be my last."

The book contains no less than thirty-nine sections, covering the widest range of interest. Seven of these (State Education, Patriotism, Party Government, Imperialism and Slavery, Re-barbarization, Regimentation, The Reform of Company Law), may be classed roughly under the heading of political philosophy; a few have direct reference to previous works,—so the Regressive Multiplication of Causes to *First Principles*, Some Light on Use-Inheritance to the *Principles of Biology*, Style to the essay on *The Philosophy of Style* ("the editor's title, not mine"), and The Origin of Music and Developed Music to the essay on *The Origin and Function of Music*. Psychology is touched upon in A Problem (obsession by melodies), Presence of Mind, Feeling *vs.* Intellect (one of the most important 'comments' in the book), The Closing Hours (consciousness in the dying), and Exaggerations and Misstatements (criticism of Huxley). The rest vary all the way from Ultimate questions, and What should the Sceptic say to Believers? to designs for painlessly disposing of lost dogs and for improving the acoustical properties of music rooms. It need hardly be said that there are many wise sayings, and many characteristically Spencerian sayings in the volume. "I detest that conception of social progress which presents as its aim increase of population, growth of wealth, spread of commerce;" so do many of us. "The primary purpose of music is neither instruction nor culture but pleasure; and this is an all-sufficient purpose:" this is like Wundt's theory of the function of æsthetics as the play of the adult. "Beauty is not attained by filling a room with beautiful things:" so one might quote at large. Very important is the statement of the part that use-inheritance plays and does not play in the author's Psychology (p. 149). And very characteristic of Spencer's contempt for history are the opening sentences of Perverted History: "I believe it was a French King who, wishing to consult some historical work, called to his librarian: Bring me my liar. The characterization was startling, but not undeserved."

The passing of Herbert Spencer from the literature of English philosophy is an event that no one, friend or foe, can contemplate without sadness. Let us hope that he may live long enough to publish a second and many more editions of *Facts and Comments*!